

# THE STANDARD

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"The Standard" is sent this week to a number of persons whose friends have paid to have the paper forwarded to them for four weeks in the hope that they may be induced to read it, examine the principles it advocates and become regular subscribers. Those who receive the paper without having ordered it will understand that it has been sent in this manner and will be sent for four successive weeks without charge to them.

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Our hopes for the issue of the national contest have been shattered. Cleveland has been beaten; Harrison is the next president of the United States, and Protection has won the first pitched battle in the struggle that Mr. Cleveland's message of last December began.

The defeat of Mr. Cleveland is something we will all feel. He deserved reelection, and it would have been an intense satisfaction to have replaced in the presidential chair the man who had risked it by his devotion to a principle. But his courage in taking this risk, and the importance of the service he has rendered to the country, are even more conspicuous in this defeat than they would have been in victory.

There is one thing about Grover Cleveland. He is every inch a man. Here is what he said to the *Herald* correspondent—presumably Charles Nordhoff—on the day after election:

I am not indifferent to the result. I look upon the election from a personal and common sense standpoint. It is not a personal matter. It is not proper to speak of it either as my victory or as my defeat. It was a contest between two great parties battling for the supremacy of certain well defined principles. One party has won and the other has lost—that is all there is to it.

Though Mr. Cleveland is at this time denied the highest civic honor that an American can reach, that of being twice president, he will retire from the office he has so well filled leaving his mark upon American history as one of the great presidents of the republic—as the man who began a struggle that cannot cease till final victory is reached.

It may yet be Grover Cleveland's to lead that struggle, and, it may be, to accomplish more than he could have accomplished even if at this time re-elected. At any rate he has done his duty as it has opened to him. And when that is done all is done that is within a man's power. As for the accidents that are beyond one's power, who, as they come, can tell whether they be evil or good?

But so far as the cause is concerned there is no reason for regret. This defeat shows more clearly the force of the opposition to be overcome, but it does not lessen the certainty of ultimate victory. It makes the immediate future of the country darker and the path of reform more rugged; but it may all the quicker bring complete success. As I said in the beginning, when giving the reasons why, in my opinion, we single tax men should support Mr. Cleveland, the immediate result of a presidential campaign on the tariff question is a matter of little importance. The important thing was that we should have such a campaign. For when a great principle is involved it is a matter of little moment how men vote; it is all important how they think. And though the campaign has ended in a defeat, our main object has been secured. Thought has been aroused; a discussion that cannot stop has been begun; the tariff question has taken hold of the public mind, and is in American politics to stay until settled. It can only be settled in one way. Such a victory as protection has won now, must prove to it what Bull Run proved to slavery. This is the history of all great reforms. If, when public opinion begins to rise against vested wrongs and established abuses, the classes interested in them would only yield the little that is at first demanded, they would longer retain the rest. But as they bar back the tide, it inevitably rises higher. The success of their defense only secures

temporary immunity at the price of speedier destruction.

I said last week that so far as my observation and information went Cleveland and Thurman would carry New York, New Jersey and Indiana, and would be elected. So far as my observation and information did go, I was not far astray. It was in the last few days of the campaign that the republican managers did their most effective work. An immense sum, raised by solicitation of the various rings and moneyed interests concerned in the "protection of American labor," was concentrated in New York under the control of Chairman Quay of the republican national committee. Three hundred thousand dollars of this bribery fund was, according to the Philadelphia *Record*, transferred by telegraph through the Park national bank to Indiana on Saturday afternoon, and I am told by a gentleman who has peculiar facilities for getting near the truth in such matters, that not less than a million was "placed" in the state of New York during the last week. As soon as their dice were loaded by the collection of the fund for buying Mr. Harrison's election, the gang proceeded to bet, and are said to have cleared \$1,000,000 in New York city alone. The pious John Wanamaker, superintendent of a Philadelphia Sunday school, wherein he alternately preaches on the Golden Rule and lectures on the beauties of protection, brought on \$200,000 of the "boodle." If he has secured his fair share of the pool he probably takes \$200,000 back, which, it is to be hoped, he will add to the account in his daily petition that the Lord will make him duly thankful for what he has received. A fitting use for Superintendent Wanamaker's "divvy" would be the exportation to the west coast of Africa of moral pocket-handkerchiefs manufactured in American mills; but it may be feared that Mr. Wanamaker will prefer to invest it in foreign ribbons on which he can get back the duty after his "protected" American customers have paid him for it with a profit besides.

While Cleveland loses the state of New York, Governor Hill carries it. The two things are not unrelated. Hill and his friends not only devoted their energies to looking out for Hill, and converted the democratic state committee into a David B. Hill association, but there is no doubt that Cleveland was traded for Hill wherever possible. Mr. Cleveland made a tactical mistake in not using his political influence to prevent Hill's nomination. Not only did that nomination lessen the moral weight of the national ticket; it introduced a dangerous element into the campaign. No doubt, if Mr. Cleveland's friends had defeated Hill's nomination the latter would have used all his influence to beat Cleveland. But without a nomination that influence would have been little or nothing. It was the nomination that gave him power that could be used at the expense of Cleveland.

Governor Hill is certainly an admirable practical politician. Although the great body of Cleveland voters who were really opposed to him supported him for fear of injuring the prospects of the national ticket, thousands and thousands of votes which went for Cleveland were certainly cast against Hill. Yet in spite of this he runs far ahead. No trading of votes will explain this.

The main element in Governor Hill's strength was, of course, the support of the liquor interests. They not merely gave to him their powerful political influence, but provided large funds, fixed by report at over half a million dollars, which no one better than the governor of New York knows how to transmute into votes. In addition to this, Governor Hill's readiness to sign every two penny measure called a "labor bill" has given him a certain popularity among a class of workingmen who are blind to the importance of large measures. To fan this popularity and deny the charges made against him, he has had the services of the various "labor leaders" whom he has attached to his fortunes by a judicious disposal of the numerous inspectorships, etc., he has had in his gift. He is, besides, popular among the canal boatmen by reason of his signature of the elevator bill, and his demagogic talk at agricultural fairs about removing taxes from land and putting them on rich men has pleased such farmers as are so ignorant of the principles of taxation as to imagine that capitalists can be reached by taxing capital.

But besides all this I am inclined to think that Governor Hill has a certain popularity because of his very unscrupulousness. What Mr. Charles A. Dana—that worshiper, not of the horned and

hoofed vulgar devil, but of the highly polished and encyclopedic Satan—means when he dwells on Governor Hill's "I am a democrat" is, "I am one of the boys;" "I make no pretensions to be better than the worst of you!"

The most threatening system of the progress of that corruption of the popular mind that saps the very foundation of republics is the fact that to a large section of our people successful political knavery is equivalent to the highest statesmanship. A Tweed and a Washington are equalized in the common expression, "He gets there all the same."

Nor did Warner Miller make a good campaign as against Hill. If Mr. Miller had directed less of his effort to the beauties of protection and high license and put more stress upon Governor Hill's veto of the ballot bill, and the corruption it is intended to remedy; and if the republican speakers and journals had directed more attention to the same subject, Governor Hill would certainly not have run so well. That they did not do this was perhaps due to a lack of judgment. Or it may be that there is enough of "moral ideas" yet left among the speakers and editors of the republican party in New York to make them unwilling to dwell upon the evils of bribery while relying upon the purchase of votes for the carrying of a presidential election.

In New York city Tammany has swept everything before it, and has now in its hands a power greater than that of Tweed in his palmiest days. Although Mr. Hewitt drew heavily from the republicans, and, as a choice of evils, received the votes of many of those whom he persisted in misrepresenting and insulting as advocating the division of all property when they voted for me two years ago, he comes out third in the race, falling slightly below Erhardt, the republican candidate, who nobody thought could be elected.

In spite of the increase of the vote; in spite of his machine and his money, Mr. Hewitt's vote is no more than nine was two years ago, when he united against me the power of both machines and the tremendous influence of all the city departments. Despite his unquestionable good qualities, the "bad manners" and gross inconsistency of the man made it impossible to rally the opposition to Tammany upon him. Tammany used him as its tool two years ago, when it was in real danger, and flattered him into the belief that he had really saved society from chaos. Now that society has been saved, it brushes him and his machine from its path. The county democracy—the Cooper and Hewitt machine—is utterly crushed. Even Mr. Brice, the nephew of Mr. Hewitt—to provide a seat in congress for whom Mr. "Fatty" Walsh was made warden of the Tombs—has been defeated, along with every other county democracy candidate. Tammany is supreme.

Perhaps this may be the best thing that could happen. No lasting reform can come from fighting one machine with another machine, or from "electing good men to office." And perhaps the spectacle of a single boss again ruling the metropolis of the nation may sting the people into demanding such reforms as will make democratic government possible.

That these reforms must be fundamental may be seen in the spontaneous generation of bosses, not merely in great cities, but even in petty villages. For instance, in this election there turns up into public notice, as a factor in the loss of New York to Cleveland, one Boss McKane of Coney Island, who, it seems, has such absolute power over his subjects that he has but to whisper his edict to make them change from democrat to republican or from republican to democrat as readily as a Highland chieftain of the old time made his clansmen change from catholic to protestant or from protestant to catholic.

The most cruelly undeceived candidate in all New York is, probably, Mr. James J. Coogan, the candidate of the united labor party. Mr. Coogan is a wealthy business man and land owner who has long wanted a nomination from some party for the mayoralty, he did not care what the party's platform. He found his affinity in what is left of the united labor party, which wanted a candidate with money, it did not care what the candidate's principles. An engagement seems to have at once resulted. Mr. Coogan paid the expenses of a number of delegates to the convention at Cincinnati which nominated Messrs. Cowdrey and Wakefield. And doubtless he performed other such useful offices. In due course he was nominated for mayor. Appointing Mr. William Price his "manager" and Mr. John McMackin his "gen-

eral," he at once set about spending the \$100,000 which he had long declared he stood ready to disburse in support of his candidacy, seeming to have no doubt that this would insure his election. His calculation was a simple one. He was assured by his contractors that the nomination they had furnished him was that of the party which had cast 68,000 votes for Henry George in 1886. He therefore counted on 68,000 votes to start with. The expenditure of \$100,000 he calculated would bring his vote to 125,000, or at least 100,000, which, with three other candidates in the field, would certainly elect Mr. Coogan is not a fool—in ordinary matters, at least—but a shrewd and successful business man, a keen speculator, an expert judge of real estate values, and I believe, is, that Grover Cleveland waked his party from a long slumber in which democratic principle had been forgotten. By sheer strength of position and principle, he inspired the great mass with courage and hope. But he could not inspire their leaders with knowledge. The democratic speakers were, moreover, placed in an illogical and untenable position. I do not blame either Mr. Cleveland or the democrats generally for the moderation with which they tempered their attacks upon the citadel of protection. This was but natural, and incident to the first stages of such a movement. But the fact remains, that as against the defiant protectionists, planting themselves upon the clear-cut assertion of the necessity of protection, the democratic speakers and writers were at a great disadvantage. Men like Mr. Mills were able to do a great deal from their knowledge of details and their skill in making free trade arguments without avowing themselves free traders. But men of smaller knowledge and skill, who, less important individually, were more important in the aggregate, were handicapped. And, with the boundless resources of mendacity at the command of protectionists, it was always easy to match special facts with alleged facts that, for the general audience, seemed as good.

Nevertheless, an enormous educational work has been done. If the seed sown has not fully sprung up and ripened during this campaign, it is as sure to spring up and grow afterward as the sun is to shine and the rain to fall. In the intellectual as in the physical world there is a necessary interval between seed time and harvest.

The significant thing about this election, so far as the figures can yet be analyzed, is that the democrats gain in the towns and cities, and the republicans in the villages and country. This gain of the democrats is especially noticeable in the manufacturing cities and towns, the very places where the numskull politicians of both parties expected to find the strongest devotion to the protective fetish. The truth is that it is in these cities and towns that the discussion has come quickest and has been most active, and it is especially in the manufacturing cities and towns that the education of the labor associations has been going on. It is in these places that the growth of the single tax idea—the perception of the natural equality of all men and of their equal right to the use of natural opportunities—has sapped at their very foundations the fallacies of protection.

The farmers, the villagers—the pagans of old time—are the last to feel the impulse of new thought, simply because they are the hardest to get at. As they receive the impulse they will accept what the cities and towns have already accepted. In this is the certain assurance of the ultimate triumph of the free trade idea. What we need to do is to educate the farmers who, reading their weekly *Tribunes* and *Globe-Democrats*, are still years behind the march of thought. If THE STANDARD could have afforded to send the farmers of New York early in the campaign, copies of its weekly issue for a little time, it alone could have carried New York for Cleveland and Thurman. We were able to do something in this direction late in the campaign, but it was probably too late to have much effect.

The future is ours. We single tax men are the winners in this campaign. The democrats help us. For we are democrats of democrats. The protectionists serve us. Quay, Morton, Wanamaker, Dana, Hill, and the whole obstructionist brood, but hasten our victory in their temporary triumph.

Now, the fools who did their oppressors' bidding in voting for Harrison and Morton have got their blessed protection. Shopkeepers who cannot see beyond their own counters are rejoicing in the prosperous times that are to come, and farmers whose homesteads are being eaten from under them by mortgages, are

thanking their idols for the protection of their markets from all that they want to buy. Yet a little while, and they will see that restriction can only cramp, while freedom alone gives life.

We who have won in this campaign, it is ours to go on. Ours is the standard that no defeat can lower, no reverse can furl. And as the days pass they that follow it will be more and more. We have done our best in the democratic campaign. Now our campaign begins. Next week I shall have something to say as to the manner in which, it seems to me, we ought to press it forward. In the meantime I would like to invite expressions of opinion from all our friends.

Tom L. Johnson has not been elected in the Twenty-first Ohio district, but he has come within six hundred votes of it—a result which under the circumstances is a most gratifying success. He was nominated by the democrats against his wish, as the strongest man they could find to make what seemed a hopeless fight. He has demonstrated that the open avowal of belief in absolute free trade and the single tax does not handicap a candidate so much as timid democrats have supposed. In every precinct of his district Mr. Johnson ran ahead of the vote for Cleveland. On the honest vote he was, in fact, unquestionably elected—having been beaten by the purchasable vote alone. While ready to meet all legitimate expenses of a candidacy fairly thrust upon him, Mr. Johnson has from the first refused to spend one cent in bribery. His opponent, Burton, for whose nomination alone the Standard oil people are said to have spent over \$30,000, thus secured the whole body of "looters" and "workers," who have become so important an element in every election. To this his majority is due. With the Australian system in operation in Ohio Mr. Johnson would certainly have been elected.

While some of his friends believed he would be elected anyhow, so strong was the enthusiastic support his candidacy evoked, Mr. Johnson himself never anticipated a greater success than he has achieved. On the eve of the election he wrote me that he did not see how he could be elected without spending money for votes, and that he would not do. He hoped, however, to make a close run. The result has shown the clearness of his judgment; and though we will not have Tom L. Johnson to represent the single tax principle in the next congress the cause has gained much by his candidacy. It was on his outspoken advocacy of the single tax that the opposition to him was made, and the consequence is that the principle is much better understood in Cleveland and its vicinity than it would have been had he not accepted the nomination.

William Saunders of London, the most prominent single tax man in the three kingdoms, passed through New York a month ago on a business trip to Mexico. He was not here long enough to enable us to arrange any opportunity for single tax men of New York to meet him, and he has come back from Mexico too unexpectedly, and will make too short a stay (sailing on Saturday), for our single tax committee to call a meeting in the Cooper Union to greet him as it desires. We do not, however, like to have Mr. Saunders go home again without some recognition on our part of his services to the world-wide cause, and without sending some greeting through him to our brethren across the Atlantic. As the only alternative to the meeting which they would like to call, the single tax committee has arranged for an informal dinner at the New York hotel on Friday evening, November 9, at seven o'clock sharp. All our single tax friends who can join in this will please send their names to William T. Crossdale, 12 Union square, as soon as possible; or if this notice reaches them too late for such notification, come to the New York hotel, Broadway and Waverly place. Mr. Saunders, it may be worth while to say, is editor of the *London Democrat*. He represented East Hull in the last parliament, and was defeated for reelection in the confusion which followed the liberal break-up by thirty-four votes out of a poll of 30,000. He is the radical candidate for the next parliament from one of the populous London districts, and is, moreover, the radical candidate for the new London council, which will be the most important municipal body in the world. Mr. Saunders will also be recognized by Americans as the central figure in the recent Trafalgar square meetings, intended to preserve, as against the government, the prescriptive right of the people of London to the use of the public

space. The future is ours. We single tax men are the winners in this campaign. The democrats help us. For we are democrats of democrats. The protectionists serve us. Quay, Morton, Wanamaker, Dana, Hill, and the whole obstructionist brood, but hasten our victory in their temporary triumph.

Now, the fools who did their oppressors' bidding in voting for Harrison and Morton have got their blessed protection. Shopkeepers who cannot see beyond their own counters are rejoicing in the prosperous times that are to come, and farmers whose homesteads are being eaten from under them by mortgages, are



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**Another Single Tax Paper.**  
The Port Angeles, Washington territory, *Commonwealth* has recently come under the editorial control of Dr. F. S. Lewis and Mr. B. Mastick and has come to be a staunch advocate of the single tax.

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"THE GREAT MONTHLY MAGAZINE OF THE WORLD."  
(Pacific Chaucerian.)

THE  
**CENTURY**  
MAGAZINE IN 1880.



*At a Glance*

**BECAUSE** **THE CENTURY** has it such an enormous circulation? Experts estimate that between two and three millions of people read each number of **THE CENTURY**.

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remembrances of important battles; it was for it the Civil War have been writing the famous

**BECAUSE** it is publishing the

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"Siberia and the Exile System" are attracting universal attention and are being reprinted in hundreds of foreign newspapers, but are not allowed to enter Russia. The "Chicago Tribune" says that "no other magazine articles printed in the English language just now touch upon a subject which so vitally interests all thoughtful people in Europe and America and Asia." They are "as judicious as the opinion of a Supreme Court tribunal," as thrilling as the most sensational drama."

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that the leaders on both sides in  
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Life of Abraham Lincoln,  
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THEY are printing those remarkable articles on  
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hundreds of foreign newspapers, but are not allowed to  
enter Russia. The "Chicago Tribune" says that "no other  
magazine articles printed in the English language just now  
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The subscription price of THIS CENTURY  
is \$3.00 a year—also a winner. All orders and  
subscriptions by express, please, or per our remit-  
tance to the publishers. Begin with November.

**IN A NUT SHELL.**

A card containing the following inscriptions has just been issued by the Single Tax Cleveland campaign committee, and will be mailed to any address in the United States on receipt of a two cent stamp. On one side is thus:

**THE CAT.**

On Sunday, November 6, 1887, Hon. James G. Macquie, justice of the superior court of San Francisco, addressed two great meetings at the city hall, and on the following day, at New York, in behalf of the single tax. At the close of his speech used an illustration that has made the cat the emblem of that movement. And he said:

"Did you ever see a white cat in concealment?"

Where else would not a reduction of wages be hailed by the employer, and everything brought to bear that would depress them?"

It is only in Christian America that a man can be made, far exceeding in rare, valuable and noble features any world's exposure ever before opened to the gaze of wondering races."

This is directly the outcome of the spirit of Christianity, and of the American republican philosophy. Since the republican party abandoned the single tax, it has been the main method of sapping the foundation constitution which is the fundamental law of the land. The tendency in all the states has been

picture. It is one of those pictures of trees, animals, birds, grass and plants, which at first glance appear to amount to much. But, if you look at the picture, the cat may see the words "Where is the Cat?" You examine the picture, but don't see any cat. You and I, suddenly come along who have seen pictures before. The cat points out to him. He asks, "Don't you see that twig?" "Yes." "Don't you see the white strip between the twig and the trunk?" "Yes." "Well, that is one leg of the cat."

"Still you don't see any cat, and you may be sure I am not. There is no cat there. There. There shows you the cat. The arrangement of grass and weeds down near the bottom, and tells you that is the claws of the cat." Still you don't see any cat. He next points to the branch and says, "That is the eyes, but still you can't see the cat. Finally he points out another branch that represents the ear. Instantly you behold the cat. You have seen the cat for twenty years. The very minute you glance at it the first thing you see is the cat.

with this was, "People have natural rights." So it was that the speaker, who had just asked for the single tax idea. People may look to the proposition, see nothing in it, and have parts and details explained to them, and still see nothing in it. But the very minute they take in the whole situation they become enthusiastic and put out the cat to everybody else. After a while they forget how hard it was for them to see the cat and actually think that a man who can't see it in an instant must be a fool because "it is so clear to them." The speaker's speech was delivered, when one single tax man came forward and the other has come to fully understand all that is involved in the transfer of taxation to land values, he says that such a person "has seen the light."

It is not that this benevolence is the offspring of a republican party. No better illustration of the unity of labor and capital can be needed. They were together in harmony because they are identical.

**A Woman's Voice.**

Frances E. Russell, like most others who have seen the light, is doing what she can bring it to the view of others. She writes *The Woman's Tribune*, of Revere, Neb.:

Mrs. Chandler well says: "To control means of subsistence is the first condition of liberty, as it is the first agent of existence." It is the power of the American people to buy of humanity.

[illegible]

support of government, industry and enterprise will be relieved from taxation, and no inducements will remain for holding land without using it. Land speculation will cease and the opportunities will be opened to labor. Workers who cannot make fair bargains with employers will then be able to employ themselves; not that everybody will take to farming, but that with agricultural, mining and building lands accessible to these willing workers, there will be no lack of employment, and wages in all industries would rise to their natural level—the full earnings of labor. The labor problem is solved. All men willing to work always find work, and prices are made some-what single tax, by opening natural resources and at the same time relieving industry from burdens, solves the labor problem.

No man can intelligently advocate taking all taxes off the products of labor and their laboring land, and at the same time favor placing tariff taxes on goods. Therefore the single tax involves absolute free trade.

For a complete exposition of the single tax doctrine, read "Progress and Poverty" and "Protection or Free Trade?" by Henry George.

**The Benevolence of the Republican Party.**

It is a great pleasure to have the opportunity to read the editorial in the Chicago Tribune of the 10th inst. in regard to the Chicago Convention. It is a pleasure to find that the Chicago Tribune is not alone in its opinion that the party have no right to express a preference for any particular man, but that they are bound to have a candidate. But though I live in the sky, part of a story-teller, I shall be glad to get my share of the grand prize my Father in Heaven has given to all his faithful children when the "single tax" goes into operation.

Yours sincerely,  
Wm. H. Burleigh.

**Anti-Slavery in a Pinch.**

Rev. David N. Lister of the Church of Christ, Chicago, in a recent sermon devoted entirely to racial questions, gave his congregation something to think about when he told the following language:

"One function of government is to guarantee equal rights and opportunities to all its citizens; another is to see that nobody is the less a citizen. Our government says to the colored man, 'You are a citizen, and you must have the same rights as the white man.' But if the great executive should not see his rubber certain ways, in other words it shall be permissible. It is not lawful for one to stand beside a fossil with a gun, and take away the life of the fossil, and then say to the white man that was here with the fossil. But if yet law be broken by the possession of explosives and petroleum wells, no man, no

The following editorial from the *Mail* and *Express* of Nov. 3 is worth reading even after election. It contains the information of those who have not supposed that it uttered from a statistical Cleveland paper, it may be said to say that the *Mail* and *Express* is a republican paper, staunchly advocating protection, owned and edited by Col. Elliott F. Sigsbee, one of the Vanderbilts family.

Probably the world never witnessed such a leading of employees by employers toward the voters as that which is being witnessed and homes which they bring, as is presented in this campaign by the republicans.

It is manifestly for the interest of wage earners that the employers should be maintained, in order that they may continue to receive the unprecedented wages which are now paid in this country.

It is a fact that in the world was the spectacle ever witnessed of masters, as they are called in European countries, employers as they are more correctly called in this country, leading their own employees, as in American, to vote as

all such unions and take from each person the right to vote as he pleases. It is a fact that the laborer, out of a hundred of the earth. Some day this will be seen to be regretted, at the present time the commerce of the world seems to consider it all right.

**A Fine Stroke of Practical But Honorable Politics.**

District assembly No. 50 of Detroit, Michigan, in order to learn definitely the views of the candidates for the legislature concerning matters in which they were most interested, put a series of questions to all such candidates. The first was, "Are you elected, or do you intend to be elected, to support a measure to give the electors a secret ballot similar to the Australian system?" Out of eleven candidates, six answered categorically in the affirmative. All the others answered substantially that they were unacquainted with the details of the Australian system, but that they would vote for any measure which would carry out the avowed objects of that system.



dot man haf blenty to do here mitout do

dot man haf plenty to do hers mitout do he must go to some oder world."

"Maybe he finds it too crowded here," said.

"Too growded! Ach, you make a You know betwixt all me, how many eckers are here in America. (Kreutischer means acres.) In Champaign, too growded but here are fied, fed eckers."

"Maybe somebody else got hold of his acres," I said.

And then I began to think of that shoe maker. Perhaps if he had not been married might he've got his hands above the level of the whirlpool like a Hugh Miller or a Chamberlain or Johnson. Or even as it was, if he had had somewhat more of the surface education, that polish which is well to do person moving in good society receives without any effort, he might have found some philanthropist to boost him up a little. But he was only a Harz village schuster with a fierce dark eye and the beard of a typical anarchist. Patronizing such a man was out of the question. I resigned myself in his place. Tomorrow

shoes fourteen hours a day. That leaves me three hours for blowpipe analysis and gospel of pessimism and seven hours for sleep. Here is a world composed, as blowpipe analysis shows, of so much carbon, so much oxygen, so much nitrogen and so much something else. Here am I, composed of similar elements, including some thinking material which we will call phosphorus, making shoes all day in a cellar for some other chemical compound who has less phosphorus and doesn't know and doesn't want to know what he is composed of. And here is the gospel of pessimism which says: This is the worst of all possible worlds. I guess it's right, at least so far as I, the Eastern Houston street schuster, am concerned. Therefore, having no children and no wife, I'll turn tramp, and without being too anxious about the morrow I'll carry a little prussic acid in my pocket, so as to be ready for an emergency in the way of humor.

"Got ya dink so long about?" said Kroucher.

"Oh, I was only thinking how glad your friend would be to see his *Levi* again."

W. B. SCOTT.

**Letters Four Thousand Years Old.**  
London Weekly Dispatch.

A discovery, some fruits of which have been added to the treasures in our national museum of antiquities, has just enabled modern learning to ride the esquire of the Pharaohs before the Exodus, and to explore their correspondence.

The presence of large numbers of Semites in ancient Egypt has always been a puzzle to historians, and what first led to their migrating from Mesopotamia to the land of the Pharaohs has never hitherto been made clear. Quite recently, however, the British museum has become possessed of a number of cuneiform tablets which throw considerable light on the subject. Early in the present year a number of these tablets were offered for sale in Cairo. They had been dug up from

the grave of a royal scribe of Amenophis III and IV of the eighteenth dynasty, which had given us its records, and not only records, but also a mass of papyri of great historical and artistic value. The tablets were in the British Museum, some to Berlin, others to private persons, and eighty-one have found their way to the British Museum. These last have been translated and catalogued by Mr. Budge, the well-known Egyptianologist. His investigations have brought to light a most interesting chapter in the history of ancient Egypt. Not only do the tablets explain the life of the king, but they also tell us how he introduced us to the family life of the early kings; they picture to us the splendors of the royal palaces; they enable us to assist at the king's private life, his pleasures, his duties, and to follow the king to his death and burial. Most of the tablets are letters addressed to Amenophis III, and some are from Tushratta, King of Mesopotamia.

There is a king who is a mighty hunter, and once on a shooting trip in Mesopotamia after big game, he, like a king in a fairy tale, met

and Iovekar, the daughter of Tushratta, and I went down into Egypt with all of my people and my ladies. This brought a host of their Semitic countrymen along, who found in Egypt a good field for their business capacities, as, for example, in the trade of slaves in Palestine, the possession of the lands and gardens, and the hosts. The influence of the Semitic queen is attested by the very fact that this library of cuneiform tablets was preserved. And, under her, the Semitic culture followed. Her countrymen doubtless held the reins. But she became the nineteenth dynasty, and the Pharaoh "who knew not Joseph." Then they were set to brick making and pyramid building, till the countrymen and the Red Sea triumph.

Amén. Badge is a trident. The Semitic letters. One is from Tushratta to Amenophis. After many complimentary salutations he proposes to his son-in-law that they should combine their forces against the Semitic fathers for pasturing double humped camel, and that this way he leads up to the main purport of his epistle. He says that Manie, his great nephew, is ambitious to marry the daughter of Amenophis. He pleads that Manie might be allowed to go down to Egypt to woo in person. The alliance would, he considers, be a bond of union between the two

countries, and he adds, as though by an afterthought, that the great king Amegashu had orders to have asked for should be sent at once, together with "large gold jars, large gold plates, and other articles made of gold." After this meaning interpolation he returns to the matter of the dowry in the same way in which his grandfather acted, presumably on a like occasion. He then enlarges on the wealth of his kingdom, where "gold is like dust which cannot be counted," as he adds an inventory of presents which he is sending, articles of gold inlay, and harness, and thirty eunuchs.

Another letter is from the king of Karamania, the traditional grandfather of Edessa. A third is from the king of Alashiya, asking for the return of the goods of a deceased subject who had died in Egypt, and sending many consolatory presents—bronze vessels, some trunks, and so on. In the last letter, "two kukuruja and a man who understands eagles"—just as a medieval magnate might ask for a falconer. There is also a (supposed) reference to the plague.

**Imperial Traveling Expenses.**—London *Truth* hears that the emperor of Germany, during his visit to Austria and Italy will cost not less than £100,000. He will be accompanied by a suite of 1,000 persons, and will have to give away to the servants of the sovereigns whom he visits is something fabulous, and the presents of various kinds cost a frightful sum. The emperor took with him 100,000 francs in gold, 100,000 in silver, one hundred and fifty silver stars, fifty scarf pins, all richly jeweled; thirty diamond bracelets, six splendid presentation swords, thirty large photographs of himself with the empress and their children, 100 gold and silver watches, with chains (one of these is the correct present to a kitchen functionary); one hundred cigar cases, with the imperial arms and monogram in gold; and twenty stars in diamonds, with the imperial eagle. When the emperor Nicholas came to England about 1843 he stayed a week, and his presents of various kinds to the royal household and servants cost £100,000. The emperor of the French has nearly as much as he was a guest at Windsor in 1855.

## superable Natural Difficulties Which

On the very threshold of my subject I am met by the objection that many things for

to its length.

Let me now attempt to illustrate this by an example. I remember many years ago meeting a traveling agent, who was exhibiting a bridge (a wooden suspension bridge) which, with him for exhibition a small model, which, when set up, was about twenty feet long, and had stringers about as big as my finger. This little model not only sustained itself, but, in addition, the weight of a stout looker on—"a fat and greasy citizen"—twenty times as heavy as the bridge itself. "Now," said the plausible agent, "if you increase the size and strength of the stringers in proportion as you increase the length of your bridge, it is evident that a bridge of this pattern, of any length will not only sustain itself, but twenty times its own weight in weight on a loaded wagon." Most of those who heard me accepted his reasoning as irrefutable. Of course every engineer knows that this is not true. For, while the weight of the bridge increases as the cube of the diameter of all its parts, the strength of the stringers increases only as the square of their diameter. In increasing the size in all dimensions, therefore, the weight will quickly overtake the strength. There is a limit, therefore, beyond which it is impossible to make an arch or suspension bridge support itself. It is so well recognized that it is unnecessary to point it out. I have brought it forward at all only because I wish to apply the principle to other cases where it is not so well recognized.

or muscles to move. It is probable that the limit of an efficient walking machine has actually been reached in the largest animals which have walked the earth; such, for example, as the huge dinosaurs of the Jurassic period, recently brought to light by the excavations of the American paleontologists. The whale has probably passed the limit, and therefore was compelled to change its form and take to the water and become a swimming machine. Or, to speak more definitely and also more truly, the whale family in times long ago, perhaps in earliest tertiary times, before it became a true whale family, found it profitable, either for food or for safety, to take to the water; and this is not only determined a change of form, but also allowed it to attain a greater size than was possible on land.

This principle explains many other things in nature which would otherwise be inexplicable. The marvelous vivacity and energy of insect motion—the arrowy swiftness of flight of many kinds of flies, the prodigious leaps of fleas, the immense weights dragged by ants—are familiar to all. In text books on

therefore the ratio of strength to size increases, and therefore, finally, less and less energy is consumed in support, and more and more is left over for motion.

APPLICATION TO NATURAL FLYING.

Now, this same principle of limit applies with regard to the force to flying. There is a limit of size and weight to a flying animal; and on account of the prodigious energy required for aerial locomotion, that limit is very low, not much more than fifty pounds, certainly much less than one hundred pounds. The largest flying birds, such as the bustard, the turkey cock and the condor, rise with difficulty. They are evidently near the limit. There are, indeed, birds which are much larger, such as the ostrich, the emu, and especially the extinct *Archopteryx* and *Archaeopteryx*, but these are all flightless. They do not fly. Their wings are aborted, but, on the contrary, their wings became abortive because they did not

too large. Nature could not make the  
and therefore did not try. Or ra

RELATION OF RISING TO PROPULSION IN FLIGHT.

There is another principle involved in flight which must now be stated. There are two things to be considered, viz., rising and propulsion. We have already shown that the ratio of weight to strength, and therefore the difficulty of rising increases as the size or weight. We now add that the resistance of the air to motion through it, and therefore the difficulty of propulsion of a flying animal, decreases in the same ratio. The one varies directly, the other inversely.

water is due to suspended particles.

Now, this principle applies not only to resistance of the air to the force of gravity in falling bodies, but also to resistance of the force of propulsion in flying bodies.

As a flying animal is smaller (as in the smaller birds and in insects), a larger and larger proportion of the whole flight energy is consumed in propulsion, and a less and less proportion is necessary for rising. On the other hand, as a bird becomes larger, a progressively larger portion of the whole flight energy is necessary for rising, and less and less is necessary for propulsion, until finally, at the limit, the whole is needed for rising. Beyond this, of course, flight is impossible. This explains why large birds like the condor rise with difficulty; but once up they sail with ease and grace, while small birds and insects rise with ease, but require rapid and incessant fluttering in progress.

APPLICATION TO A FLYING MACHINE.

Many readers who have followed me thus far with entire assent will probably object

reflecting, millions of foot pounds seems a very large quantity. Extravagant expectations were thus raised in the popular mind. I remember at that time talking with a very intelligent gentleman on this very subject of flying machines; and he, in rebuttal of my argument, suggested the use of stored electricity. "Why," said I, "there is more energy stored up in a battery of cells than can be put in the vest pocket than can be stored in Faulstich's battery weighing 300 pounds. Faure's battery is doubtless a good thing, but chiefly, like a fly wheel, not for increasing the amount but regulating the flow of force. He then suggested the enormous force of explosives, such as the nitro compounds. The feeding of these to the engine might, he rightly thought, be so regulated as to supply a continuous force. But here also lurks a fallacy, the result again of a misconception. The force of such compounds is characterized by great intensity, but of small quantity. The whole force is compressed into an almost infinitely small space of time, and therefore very intense. But stretch it out as a continuous force and it becomes no greater.

During the whole geological history of the earth this machine has been steadily improving in structure of skeleton, energy of muscle, and rapidity of combustion of fuel, by struggle for life and survival of only the swiftest, the most energetic, and the hottest blooded, until almost the whole humanity is reached by birds. Moreover, in them the wings are sacrificed to the supreme necessity of flight. Viscera, skeleton, legs, head, all are made as small and light as possible to make room for the great pectoral muscles working the wings. Add to this the exquisite structure of the wings and feathers, adapting them for the greatest effectiveness; and we must admit that a bird is an incomparable model of a flying machine. No machine that we may hope to devise, for the same weight of machine, fuel, and directing mechanism, is half so effective as the machine that has been perfected through infinite ages by a ruthless process of natural selection, reaches its limit of

Here is another prodigious advance

Now, to complete the argument, at these three indisputable facts together: 1. There is a low limit of weight, certainly not much beyond fifty pounds, beyond which it is impossible for an animal to fly. Nature has reached this limit, and with her utmost effort has failed to pass it. 2. The animal machine is far more effective than any we may hope to make; therefore the limit of the weight of a successful flying machine can not be more than fifty pounds. 3. The weight of any machine constructed for flying, including fuel and engineer, can not be less than three or four hundred pounds. Is it not demonstrated that a true flying machine, self raising, self sustaining, self propelling is physically im-

ascend cascades and leap waterfalls; in a word, they are largely independent of water currents. Now suppose we make a machine exactly the shape of a fish, tail and all; then, by the addition of gas, make it the same specific gravity as the air; then, by machinery, make it exactly the shape and manner of a fish. Where is the difference? Why, it does not make an aerial swimming machine, if not a true flying machine? Doubtless it is in this direction that we must seek the partial solution of the problem, not indeed of flying, but of aerial navigation. Yet the answer to the extravagant expectations expressed above by the fish—its bones, muscles, viscera, brain, etc.—is that the fish, the bird, the made machine, fuel, and engineer, are of the same specific gravity as the medium (water) in which it swims. Now, whenever we can find materials out of which to make our machine, fuel, and engineer, which shall have the same specific gravity as the air, then, indeed, we may make a successful swimming machine, which shall be independent of winds. But, as yet, we

As one who in requital could not be  
The thought of money to the tyrant, lest  
Some weakness in the avenger stand con-  
fessed,  
But with a sweet, entreating gesture, mild  
As the unspoken pleading of the child,  
She brings a peace to all of human kind;  
Tyrant and slave are equal heirs of her  
When she shall come—when all the world  
shall  
Shall rise and free the long enchained mind,  
Banish the lean of cloud, and hail the sky.  
I saw the form of Justice, towering high,  
With her sweeteyes, ineffably kind,  
JOSEPH DANA MILLER.

**The Most Formidable War Ship in the World.**  
London Times and Echo.

The large battle ship launched on Wednes-  
day at Castelmare, near Naples, and christen-  
ed Re Umberto, deserves to be noticed  
if only for the reason that, so far at  
least as offensive purposes are concerned, she  
will, when she is completed some four years  
hence, be the most formidable warship in

There is a talk of applying teleph

Portable electric lamps for mining work are now extensively used in Great Britain. They cost from \$5 to \$8 apiece, give a light of from one to five candle power, and the cost of maintenance in the way of chemicals, is about one-third that of the best of the old lamps.

A shoemaker named Pichereau, living in the town of Paimboeuf, France, was recently accused of stealing 200 francs. He stoutly denied the charge. The judge before whom he was tried believed him guilty, and called

Mr. Dubé, Bonnet, of Lille, France, has invented a process of spinning and weaving glass into cloth. The warp is composed of glass threads, and the weft is composed of silk, forming the body and pattern work, on which the pattern in glass appears, as affected by the weft. The requisite flexibility of glass thread for manufacturing purposes is to be ascribed to its extreme fineness, as not less than from fifty to sixty of the finest strands are required to form one thread of the weft. The process is slow, for more than a yard of cloth can be produced in twelve hours. The work, however, is extremely beautiful and comparatively cheap.

There has lately been invented a new system of synchronism which, it is claimed, will make it cheaper to telegraph messages than to mail them. Dr. J. Harris Rogers of Washington, D. C., the inventor, says the system reduces the English alphabet to ten elementary characters. The messages are prepared by the sender, and are then sent by the writer and manipulated in the same manner. With the use of ten keys, one for each character, any desirable message can be written. The message is sent by four or five or more like letters, and the receiver, by turning the characters, which signifies "the same time," is enabled to decipher the message. The new apparatus was used and a message of five hundred and one of the line, revolved slowly, and the message was received over a wire. Five hundred words can be transmitted in a minute or less by this new system. A test of the new apparatus was held, and a message of five hundred and one of the line, revolved slowly and printed on a tape in plain Roman characters. The inventor says that he can by this system make one word do the work

the milk will absorb some of the chemical properties of the lobster, and will betray the fact to the taste." I quote, cited by my process agent, in the same way, I let the iron absorb enough carbon to convert it into steel. You know the ancient Indians used somewhat in the same fashion. They buried the iron and applied a slow fire to it. In time it became steel. The same idea can be converted into steel in a very short space of time."

**Prayer for Rain, But Who Gets the Benefit?**

Here's an extract from a communication to a bright South Australian single business- man, the Post-Press *Advertiser*, in which public prayers which were offered up in the church for rain:

"What I want to know is, if the Christian people who gathered in prayer for rain last Sunday had really any reason or right whatever to expect that the God of the universe would answer their prayer, in face of the lamentable, the deplorable, the monstrous condition of the churches — 'the ecclesiastical machine.' I think it was happily dubbed by an en-

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## QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

**Gold.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—I understand that the money which we send abroad the more opportunities for work we shall have at home, but what I want to know is how this money will get into circulation. HENRY ZETTLER.

The amount of gold in circulation amounts to but a little, and even considering all forms of money, there is not much in circulation compared to the value of trading transactions. The great bulk of trading is accomplished through banks and clearing houses by means of checks, drafts and accounts. What we really want is not the circulation of money but the circulation of goods. The circulation of money is desirable only as it assists in the circulation of goods.

The gold of which you speak might or might not enter into circulation as money. All of it might be used in the arts, coming back to us, some of it in other forms in payment for still other forms of wealth in the production of which we should engage. Such of it as was turned into money would get into circulation abroad, just as Bank of England notes get into circulation in England or national bank notes get into circulation here.

**Raw Material.**  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Will you please explain to me what raw material is. The reason I ask is that it is claimed by democrats that to admit raw material free of duty would benefit labor, while republicans claim there is no such thing as raw material, since it requires labor to produce food, coal, iron, raw hides, raw silk, etc. M. J. O'CONNELL.

"Raw material" is a term which is very loosely used. Democrats apply it to those crude products which are materials for manufacturing, and are perfectly right in claiming that its free admission would benefit labor. On the other hand, republicans are right when they insist that no product is a raw material. The confusion is due to different uses of the term, for which the democrats are most to blame.

Strictly, raw material is the matter of the universe in its natural form. As soon as labor changes it either in form or location it is a product, and though it may be material for further transformation and transportation, it has ceased to be raw material. Economically speaking, raw material and land are synonymous terms. But the raw material argument of the democrats is sound, and applies as well to raw materials in the strict sense, that is, to land, as it does to the products which democrats intend to designate by the term. It is obviously beneficial to workers in iron to get their material, iron, as cheaply as possible—the cheaper the better. And, following this idea in the direction of more complete production, it is beneficial to dealers in manufactures of iron to get their material, manufactures of iron, as cheaply as possible; or, following it in the direction of the earlier stages of production, it is beneficial to workers in iron ore to get their material, ore, as cheaply as possible, and to miners to get their material, ore mines, as cheaply as possible.

If we use the term raw material as democrats use it, everything used in production is raw material, and at the same time, land excepted, everything is a finished product. Thus, the land in its natural state, whether agricultural, mining or urban, is raw material; iron ore, an immediate product of land, is the finished product of the mines and a raw material for the furnace; pig iron is the finished product of the furnace and a raw material for the rolling mill; iron plates are the finished product of the rolling mill and a raw material for the mechanic; and the product of the mechanic is to him a raw material. Through all its transformations and transportations any product of the earth never ceases to be the finished product of one worker and a raw material for the next until it comes finally into the hands of the consumer. When, therefore, a democrat argues for free raw material, he argues, whether he knows it or not, for absolute free trade; and though he uses the term loosely, meaning material and not raw material, his argument is good.

It is by releasing materials from taxation that single tax men propose to unfetter industry and make men free. The value which the raw material, land, has is a burden on industry for the benefit of land owners; this value we would take from the land owners by taxation, thereby at once reducing the value of land and appropriating to public use such value as might remain. This would make ordinary land free, since no land would have any value except that which was exceptionally desirable. We would then abolish all other taxation, thereby making every worker's material free of all cost but labor cost. This is the ultimate of the free raw material argument.

LOUIS F. POST.

**Total Machine Power Here and Abroad.**  
HARRISBURG, Pa.—Give the machine power of the United States and that of Europe.

	L.	L.
One estimate of machine power is:		
Countries	Hand and horse.	Steam.
United States	41,054	48,400
Great Britain and Ireland	13,990	28,960
France	14,190	16,150
Germany	17,430	19,800

Whether this is accurate or not, there is no doubt of the superiority of our machinery, both in quantity and quality, over that of any country of Europe.

**The Single Tax and Land Nationalization.**  
Please state the difference between taxing land values and nationalization of land.

JAS. McMANUS.

The phrase nationalization of land includes various schemes, more or less socialistic. As distinguished from taking land values by taxation, it means that the government would have some or all the powers of a landlord. Thus it could divide the farming land into forty-acre farms and allow no man to use more than that amount. Carried still further, it could decide what any given piece of land should or should not be used for. It was the confusing of such schemes as these with the single tax that made the socialists think that single tax men would soon find themselves in the socialistic ranks.

favoring the nationalization of all the means of production.

The taking of land values by taxation would not involve any increase of the powers of government. Land would be used in large or small plots, as at present, according as the user wanted more or less, and for whatever purpose the user wished; and the abolition of taxes on incomes and the products of industry which the single tax involves would lessen the power of the government to interfere in private affairs.

Land nationalization is socialism; the single tax, individualism.

**Foreign Export and Import Taxes.**  
NEW YORK CITY.—(1) Does England collect an import tax on all grain?  
(2) Does Brazil levy an export tax on the coffee which we import from them?  
(3) Would the English government be liable to put an export tax on the plates if the United States put them on the free list?  
(4) Is tin now being mined in paying quantities in this country? GEORGE T. McBRIDE.

(1) No.  
(2) Yes; but inasmuch as all the other coffee-producing countries compete with Brazil in our markets, the only result of the export tax is to take money out of the pockets of the Brazilian coffee growers.  
(3) England will probably never again levy any further taxes of any kind which will interfere with freedom of trade.  
(4) No.

**Hothouse Industries.**  
GRUNDT CENTER, Ia.—The M. C. from this district says that in West Virginia there is a tract twelve miles square of tin ore, that lacks development for want of a higher protective tariff. How is this?  
ALEX. MITCHELL.

There are also a good many times twelve miles of coal land out west, as yet undeveloped, but there is a tariff on coal; and on the other hand there are scores of gold and silver mines that are being worked, although there is no tariff at all on gold or silver.

It is part of the protective scheme to make people work at what is unprofitable except to the monopolist, and spend two or three days' work in producing something that they could import and pay for with the results of one day's work in some other line of work. There are in this country 120 acres or more of land to each adult male; free trade says, Spend your energies on those acres which will yield the largest return; protection, voicing the desires of the owners of the other acres, says, Develop all your acres at once, even if your good ones are neglected. A tariff on tin would enrich the owner of the tin mine, and discourage to the extent of the duty every manufacturer who makes use of tin.

**Our Trade in Cotton Goods.**  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—With free raw cotton why can we not export more manufactured cotton goods than we import and control the markets of the world? A. H. STREETZ.

In the first place, as long as the great cotton goods manufacturers of this country can prevent home competition from becoming too fierce, by temporarily underselling and killing off such small concerns as try to compete with them, they have no need to try and sell their goods abroad in free competition. Their home monopoly suffices to keep them in very good condition. But that they do not sell abroad in free competition does not prove that they cannot, even with the tariff as it is. The United States did export last year \$13,000,000 worth of cotton goods, of which three-quarters of a million dollars went to Great Britain. Now, as the protectionist home market club has shown, the cost of "machinery is fifty per cent higher here than in Scotland [England], buildings 100 per cent higher and coal (this in an important item) costs three times as much." Furthermore, the foreign manufacturers, who have for years bid against each other in the markets of the world, and supplied far more various demands than our manufacturers have, are naturally better able to supply those demands now. Our ordinary weavers and spinners may do more and better work than foreign workers for the money they receive, but the superintendents and designers, and that class of workmen, we import from Europe. The Philadelphia *Textile Record*, the leading journal of the textile industries in this country, says on this point: "It is a well known fact that the superior positions in American textile mills are largely held by men of foreign birth. This is so notorious that it will hardly be disputed."

The truth is, we do not trade because we will not trade. Just as fast as we will take off duties and let goods come in, just as fast will we be able to send goods out. We have, moreover, got out of the way of trading and our people now think that the foreign market is out of our reach, and that we could not sell in it if we tried. A reduction of duties will give us a chance to try. W. B. SCOTT.

**Notes.**  
James Malcolm, Chicago.—Your question was answered.  
N. B. New York.—You can get a full explanation of the proposed Australian system of voting, the full text of the vetoed Saxton bill, together with much other information on the subject, in the form of a pamphlet of sixty-four pages, by applying to Walter S. Logan, 45 Pine street. The pamphlet is furnished free.

C. F. Harbottle, Washington, N. J.—We do not have "free trade in cotton goods," but only free trade in raw cotton, a very different thing. As to why we do not export more cotton goods, see query above, entitled, "Our Trade in Cotton Goods."  
A. J. Wilson, Brooklyn, N. Y.—See query and answer above.

**Yes, This is What the Fight Means; and the Single Tax Has Pushed Ahead.**  
London, Eng.—A new and rather interesting phase of the electoral campaign in America is presented by Mr. W. E. Hicks, an American journalist in London. According to this gentleman the contest is so momentous that it ought to interest Europe far more than it appears to do. Superficial observers may see in it but the preliminary agitation to a free trade struggle. But it is more than that. It is the opening of the fight for the nationalization of land, or, as it will be more easily understood, for the adoption of the Henry George idea, and the putting all the taxes on the land. In the midst of all the speeches for and against free trade, the current is growing stronger every day in favor of Georgism. The advo-

cates of the latter principle are the most active political propagandists America has seen since the anti-slavery days. Once the single tax man always a George man, seems to be the rule. These single tax men have enlisted in this reform with a moral grime that makes them among the most formidable assistants to the single tax. In the last few months the single tax theory has made wonderful strides. Newspapers that twelve months ago denounced Henry George as a communist now announce that thirty members of congress favor the single tax. The focus of debate and thought upon the question of taxation as a result of President Cleveland's attitude on the tariff question has brought this about. The most amazing sign for the lovers of the present order are the petitions that are being circulated in the various states for presentation to the legislatures requesting that the tax laws be so amended as that all the taxes be concentrated on land. In several states, notably Texas, this petitioning has made decided headway, and within a short time every state will be alive to the question. It does not require much to be a disciple of George to see that on the wall of existing landism is written, "More, more." This growing change in a country where land is the most plentiful under the sun ought to make the holders of land in Europe pause and think. Anyone who has noticed how quickly political parties develop in America need not be surprised if within five years the Henry George theory be the dominant political issue. Henry George, in the same brilliant style that has made his "Progress and Poverty" one of the most widely read books of the century, is pushing forward his theories in his political paper, THE STANDARD, New York. With such a vigorous philosopher sounding a new battle cry every week, the people must, says Mr. Hicks, weary of the old idealistic shibboleths.

**Curiosities of a Chinese Missionary Hos-**

The last report of the Anting missionary hospital in Peking contains some interesting information in regard to certain classes of Chinese patients. Suicides are very common in Peking, and the extracts of opinion being most commonly employed for the purpose, but stabbing with a knife in the abdomen is common. In one case of this kind which was treated at the hospital the reason assigned for the act was that the man had applied to a friend for a loan of money and was refused. In order to spite the niggard he committed suicide that his spirit might come back and perpetually annoy the latter. Possession by demons or animals is a complaint for which patients constantly require treatment. The animals in question are most commonly the fox, weasel, hedgehog, snake and rat. Persons possessed of one or other of these animals have a peculiar opinion being most commonly employed for the purpose, but stabbing with a knife in the abdomen is common. 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## CURRENT THOUGHT.

## Setting the Matter Off Hand.

In an article occupying barely six pages of the *Forum*, Mr. Charles Dudley Warner pretends to solve one of the gravest problems of modern times—the problem, namely, of the criminal class. With the curt frankness of a man who knows all about it, he tells us why we have so many criminals, how we ought to treat our criminals, and what measures we should take to cut off the supply of criminal raw material. It is all very pretty and smooth reading, and shows how little difficulty social problems present to men who don't take the trouble to study them.

Mr. Warner complains that in practical penology we have made scarcely any advance whatever. "Our main effort," he says, "is to punish crime, not to prevent it."

When I say that there has been little progress in penology, I do not mean to say that there has not been a great reform in the construction of our jails and penitentiaries, making them more salubrious, cleanly and orderly, nor in the humane treatment of men and women under the sentence of the law. Nor do I mean to say that much valuable knowledge has not been accumulated on this subject, that there are not an increasing number of thoughtful men and women who comprehend the problem, and that there are not here and there institutions, mostly struggling against popular prejudice and ignorance, which take the reform of criminals as a fundamental comprehension of human nature. What I mean to say is, that notwithstanding the efforts of societies, the wisdom of scientific students, the example of a few hopelessly conditioned institutions, the criminal class is rapidly increasing in this country, and that, alas, owing to the indifference, not to say the consent, of society, the proof of this is in the official statistics of jails and penitentiaries, the demand on legislative and city councils for increased accommodations for criminals, and the visible condition of city slums, and the scarcely less disgraceful small manufacturing villages. The science of penology, that is, the rational mode of dealing with crime and criminals, either for prevention or reform, has made very little progress in the general public mind.

We are just now overwhelmed by a wave of sentimentalism that threatens to destroy what has been done and prevent any treatment of criminals likely to benefit them or render them less dangerous. The so-called labor reformers have demanded that prisoners should not be employed in remunerative labor, the products of which can in any way compete with free labor. It is a silly demand, because it is absolutely best for society that all men should be producers instead of consumers, because the percentage of competition of prison with free labor is so small as scarcely to affect the market at all, and because it is easy to provide by legislation that prison made products in any manufacture shall not be offered below market rates. It is a monstrous demand, because it is unreasonable that a man by committing crime can compel the rest of the community to support him in idleness. He ought rather to be compelled to work so as to contribute to the support of the community he has wronged. It is morally an injury to the criminal and the state, for which the discipline of regular labor no human being can be reformed (few, indeed, can be prevented from falling into evil), and prison life without labor will certainly add to the danger of society in an increase of the confirmed criminal class. Labor, remunerative labor, which encourages the feelings of pride, is necessary to his moral well-being, and to the development of his self respect. Upon economic and moral grounds alike, prisons should be as nearly self-supporting as is consistent with due punishment and with reform. Nevertheless, this famous experiment of politicians with prisons will probably have to run its course.

It is amusing to hear Mr. Warner pleading for convict labor on the ground that its products need not be offered below ruling market rates. Why shouldn't they be offered below ruling market rates? Why should anybody complain if prison made shoes, for example, were put on sale at half price, and in sufficient quantity to supply the entire demand? Let Mr. Warner ask himself that question, and hunt around until he finds a satisfactory answer, and he will understand the prison labor question a great deal better than he does now. Undoubtedly, remunerative labor is necessary to the moral well-being and self respect, not of criminals only, but of all men. But if Mr. Warner will take the trouble to look around him, he will find that remunerative labor is pretty hard to get. If he will insert an advertisement in the *World* or *Herald*, stating that he will introduce men to remunerative labor for a bonus of five or ten dollars per man, he will be somewhat astonished at the number of answers he will receive. Remunerative labor is a mighty scarce article. There isn't anything like enough of it to go around. And honest men would have to be something more than human to consent to share what there is with convicts.

Alike in our prisons and in our palaces the social paradox confronts us. It is an evil thing for society that there should be millionaires. It is an evil thing for society that there should be vulgar criminals. Which is the greater evil it would be hard to say. But what can society do about it? To confiscate the wealth of the millionaire or to put the vulgar criminal to death would be social *felo de se*. To furnish convicts with remunerative work would be to place a premium on criminality. And already there are men who commit petty crimes for the sake of the punishment. Suppose every criminal in the country reformed by beneficent penology, and vulgar crime absolutely abolished, and consider what would be the effect. Simply a keener competition for the privilege of work, and a vast increase of poverty. In one way or another, the social paradox will assert itself.

Nothing of all this has occurred to Mr. Warner, perhaps because he didn't take the trouble to think about it. He settles the question of convict reform by the simple assertion that convicts should be kept in dress until, by constant practice at remunerative labor, they become industrious, honest, and self respecting. And then he goes on to tell us briefly but authoritatively what we must do to prevent fresh criminals from being developed. Considered broadly, the prevention of the increase of crime and of criminals lies in two things: 1. The rescue of children predisposed by their circumstances to crime; 2.

The subjection of actual criminals to the discipline calculated to change their habits until they are, by competent authority, pronounced fit to go out.

These are radical measures, but I think nothing else will visibly stop the increase of crime among the criminals; not sentimental alms giving and gaudy goody institutions that are comfortable refuges and not places of discipline; not model prisons with all the humanitarian good will in the world. Society must concern itself intelligently about the city slums and the vulgar vice of country towns. The schools of both must be made better than they now are, and the children must be compelled to attend them at least nine months of the year. If the slums cannot be made habitable then the children must be taken out of them and be placed where they can lead decent lives. It does not need demonstration that no country can go on to prosperity with society rotting at the foundations. A good many noble men and women are devoting their lives to the rescue of these children, but it is only pecking round the edges of a great evil. The whole community must take up the matter seriously. I suppose it will do this when it sees that it is more economical, costly as it may be, to deal with nascent crime than with full-bloom crime.

Take the children out of the slums and place them where they can lead decent lives! It's a pretty big contract. But suppose it executed, what shall we do with the children who will take the place of the rescued ones? Philanthropists have been taking children out of the slums in this fashion for a generation or more, and somehow there are more slum children than ever. And already the cry is coming from the west, where hitherto these children have been sent, that it has cities and slums of its own, and wants no more children thrust upon it. Moreover, what is this "whole community" that is to "take up the matter seriously"? Why, a considerable part, and a constantly increasing part, of the "whole community" live in the slums. Does Mr. Warner expect them to consider the most economical way of dealing with "nascent crime"? If he does he will be bitterly disappointed.

Again the social paradox confronts us. Right in our midst we plant and foster a colony of human beings to whom civilization is a curse and not a blessing—to whom the law is in no sense a guardian, but altogether an irksome restraint. Are we foolish enough to expect that they will join us in making the restraint more irksome that they will cheerfully fling away their children that we may sleep more comfortably. They don't care whether we sleep comfortably or not. The increase of crime gives them no uneasiness whatever. Crime cannot hurt them. Empty handed, they sing cheerfully among the thieves, and are only anxious for a share of the booty.

Why will not Mr. Warner and men like Mr. Warner think a little? They have eyes and ears, but they will not use them, neither will they understand. They look at the slums of our great cities and they say: Lo! here be breeding places of crime. Let us clear them out and there will be an end of crime. Do they think that men and women live in slums and bring up their children there by choice? Does Mr. Charles Dudley Warner feel within himself any uncontrollable desire to live in a tenement house? Yet the men and women of the slums are of the same race as he, made in the image of the same God, sent into this world with the same equipment of affections, emotions and desires. People live in the slums because they have to. Take away the "have to," and the slums will vanish, and with them the criminality they breed.

The earth is wide, and fair, and fruitful. From it we get by labor whatever wealth we have. And if we want a million times as much, we need but apply labor to the kindly earth to have it. But without labor the earth will grant us nothing, and without access to the earth labor is powerless and perforce must bury itself in slums or worse. Is it possible that Mr. Warner cannot see that the one thing needed to slum-buried labor is the privilege of going to the earth? Does he really think that God intended there should be slums? And if God didn't intend it, is it not clear that the slums must owe their existence to some interference by man with the laws of God? And in what way could men more flagrantly set God's laws at defiance than by robbing their fellow-men of their equal right of access to the natural opportunities which God has so bountifully provided for the use of each successive generation?

Let Mr. Warner consider the doctrine of the single tax. It contemplates no confiscation of property, no invasion of natural rights. It simply declares that when two men want to use the same natural opportunity, the one who does use it should be taxed for the equal benefit of both, to the extent of the value which attaches to that natural opportunity by reason of the competition for the privilege of using it. Let him think of the effect such a system of taxation would produce—how it would compel every holder of a natural opportunity to utilize it to the utmost by the employment of labor upon it, or abandon it to the use of others—how it would loosen the clutch of monopoly, and forbid men to speculate upon the poverty of their fellows—how it would empty the slums and sweep the tenement houses out of existence—how it would secure to every man that remunerative labor so necessary to his moral well-being and to the development of his self respect—how it would abolish poverty and the temptation to criminality that poverty engenders. And then let him soberly and conscientiously make choice between the single tax and the system he proposes of tearing children from their parents, and teaching men industry and self respect within prison walls.

A Wall Street Man on Wall Street. Mr. Brayton Ives's article in the November issue of the *North American Review* on "Wall Street as an Economic Factor" is an interesting essay on a subject concerning which far too little is known by the general public. Mr. Ives's long experience in "the street," as dealer, broker and president of the stock exchange, has well fitted him for the task he has undertaken; and he tells his story in a clear, straightforward fashion, like a

man who thoroughly understands what he is talking about.

To most people—even to many who claim to be leaders of popular thought—Wall street is a name significant of evil, and of nothing else. It stands, in the vulgar imagination, for a gigantic parasite, which has somehow managed to fasten itself upon the enterprise and commerce of the nation, devouring the substance of honest men, and fattening at the expense of productive industry. Men picture Wall street to themselves as a place in which bulls and bears are forever scheming how they may contrive to tempt the outside public to its destruction—a place into which no honest man can safely venture. Fathers warn their sons against it; preachers are eloquent in denunciation of it; among newspaper editors it is a never failing subject for abuse. Every man's voice is raised against it, and few will consent to admit so much in its favor as that it is a necessary evil. It is looked upon and spoken of simply as a great gambling hell.

Mr. Ives makes no attempt to deny that this prejudice against "the street" is, to a certain extent, justified. Wall street does afford unrivaled facilities for gambling. It offers to the ignorant and unscrupulous temptations of the most alluring kind. By cunning manipulation of its machinery a few men have gained enormous fortunes. Through yielding to its seductions thousands have beggared themselves of wealth and good repute. Men who want to make money quickly rush to Wall street as they might to the gambling tables at Monaco, and generally with an equally unfortunate result.

But between the Monaco tables and Wall street is this important difference, that the tables exist only as a convenience for gambling, whereas the street plays a definite and important part in the work of production. The world is poorer because of the Mediterranean hell, but it is immensely richer because of Wall street. Enterprises that might otherwise languish for years, or be forever impossible, are pushed to quick completion by virtue of the facilities that Wall street offers. Commerce is expedited, production quickened, the gain or loss of capital expedited and accurately measured, by the never-ceasing labor of "the street." Its true function is beneficent; the evils that have gathered round it are due, less to any innate depravity of its own than to the greed of wealth and dread of poverty, that are born of the giant robbery that underlies our social system. Were Wall street nothing but a vulgar gambling den, it could never exercise the influence it does upon the commerce of the country. Mere betting, whether upon cards or upon the progress of industry, can never make of any place a commercial center.

Wall street is the banking house of the United States—the receiving and distributing reservoir of capital for the entire country. From a thousand different sources, and in sums varying from a few dollars to millions, it collects the available capital of the people and directs it to the support of great industrial enterprises to which no individual resources would be adequate. And it does this with the more facility and certainty because it affords to capitalists a speedy means of withdrawing their capital from any enterprise whose shares are dealt in its markets, at any time, without undue loss.

All this Mr. Ives explains at length and with sufficient clearness of demonstration. And yet it seems to us that with all his experience—or, more properly, because his experience has been all in one direction—he has failed to grasp the true lesson which Wall street teaches. He comes close to it when he tells us that "no merchant nor manufacturer can make a fortune simply by supplying an existing demand. The successful men of business invariably look ahead, and their reward comes in proportion to the correctness of their judgment of the future." Had he stopped to think of all this statement signifies, he would have seen the inwardness of Wall street in a new light and might have come to doubt whether it is, after all, as largely beneficent as he thinks it.

The difference between the stock exchange and such kindred institutions as the produce and cotton exchanges, is that whereas the latter deal in wealth alone, the stock exchange deals not only in wealth, but in taxing franchises—which are not wealth, but simply property created by law—as well. The stock of a railway company represents two kinds of property: the rails, bridges, rolling stock, buildings, etc., which are real wealth, produced by the exertion of labor upon natural opportunities, and the franchise, which is in no sense wealth, but a monopoly whose whole value is derived from and increases with the pressure of population.

Now it is a good thing for society that men should be able to exchange one form of wealth for another to any extent. But it is distinctly a bad thing for society that they should be able to secure unlimited control of monopolies whose only value is in the taxing privilege they confer. If a man should buy up the entire wheat crop of the country he would simply stimulate the production of wheat without in any way lessening its consumption. Wheat producers would be better off, because of the higher prices the monopolist would be forced to pay them for their wheat; and wheat consumers would be no worse off, because the monopolist, unless he buys wheat to amuse himself by burning or otherwise destroying it, must sell all his wheat, and can only do so at the natural price, which is determined by the ratio between the whole supply and the whole demand. If he raises the price abnormally he will check demand, and the new crop will be harvested and sent to market before his stock is sold. If he tries to force his wheat upon the market he must lower the price or people will not buy. In either event his monopoly will be profitless to him.

But the case is altogether different when the thing monopolized is a taxing franchise. That may be kept unused without any fear of stimulating the production of competing franchises. The man who controls a railway may use it to the best advantage of the public or not, as he finds most profitable to himself.

He may so operate it as to stimulate production or to check it. So far as that franchise is concerned, he is, within very wide limits, an irresponsible despot. And it is the evil of Wall street that it facilitates the acquisition of these franchise monopolies, and enables individuals to exercise, for their own benefit, an immense power of public harm.

This, however, is not a fault inherent in Wall street, but simply the result of a terrible legislative mistake. So long as public franchises are allowed to continue private property, men will buy, and sell and speculate in them, all the preachers and newspaper editors in the world to the contrary notwithstanding. Were private property confined to the products of labor, and taxing franchises held by the people in common for the common good, Wall street would find enough to do in fulfilling its proper function of gathering and distributing capital and facilitating exchanges. And in that case Mr. Ives would find that merchants and manufacturers would be able to make quite sufficient fortunes "simply by supplying an existing demand."

Helen Campbell on European Poverty. The race of toil worn women for whom life is one desperate, prolonged effort simply to avoid death, have no more earnest friend than Helen Campbell. No one who reads the awful pages of "Prisoners of Poverty" can fail to see, revealed in every line, the personality of a sympathetic, thinking woman, who longs with all her heart and soul to find some way of extricating her wretched sisters from the slough of despair in which she sees them wallowing. Mrs. Campbell's pictures of life among the toilers are realistic in a true and lofty sense. They excite sympathy and stimulate thought. And even though the sympathy and thought bear little fruit in the shape of efficient remedy, let no one call them wasted. For whatever their immediate outcome they are a part of the education that fits men and women for the understanding and application of the true remedy for poverty.

For months past Mrs. Campbell has been devoting herself to the study of poverty among European women; and from time to time she has given, through the newspaper press, glimpses of her experiences. The most recent of these appears in the *Mail and Express* of a recent date, under the title "Will Co-operation Do?" and discusses more particularly the condition of women in Paris and Berlin.

Mrs. Campbell finds the chief cause of the excessive employment of women in France and Germany in the great standing armies, which ruthlessly sweep away the younger men and leave their places in the ranks of industry to be filled by their sisters and mothers.

The army lays its hand on the boy at sixteen or seventeen. The companies and regiments perpetually moving from point to point in Paris seem to be composed chiefly of boys; every student is enrolled, and the period of service must always be deducted in any plan for life made by the family.

Naturally, then, these gaps are filled by women, not only in all ordinary vocations, but in the trades which are equally affected by this perpetual drain. In every town of France or Germany where manufacturing is of old or present date, the story is the same, and women are the chief workers, but in spite of this fact the same inequalities in wages prevail that are found in England and America, while conditions include every form of the sharpest privation.

The evil thus wrought, Mrs. Campbell thinks, is intensified by the want of restrictive or protective laws. Employers are at perfect liberty to engage women for work of any kind that women will undertake to do, whether in mine, in factory or in field. Another potent factor in the maintenance of female wages at the starvation point is the competition, in the pleasure kind of work, of "women for whom such work is not a support, but who follow it as a means of increasing an already certain income."

For these women there is no pressing necessity, and in Paris they are of the middle class, whose desires are always a little beyond their means, who have ungratified caprices, ardent desires to shine like women in the rank above them, to dress and to fascinate. They are the wives and daughters of petty clerks or employees of one order and another; of small government functionaries and the like, who embroider or sew three or four hours a day, and sell the work for what it will bring. The money swells the household fund, gives a dinner, perhaps or aids in buying a new dress, or some coveted and otherwise unattainable bit of jewelry. The work is done secretly, since they have not the simplicity either of the real overture or of the grande dame, both of whom sew openly, the one for charity, the other for a living. But this middle class, despising the worker and aspiring always toward the luxurious side of life, feels that embroidery or tapestry of some description is the only suitable thing for their belongings, and they covet and otherwise unattainable bit of jewelry. The work is done secretly, since they have not the simplicity either of the real overture or of the grande dame, both of whom sew openly, the one for charity, the other for a living. But this middle class, despising the worker and aspiring always toward the luxurious side of life, feels that embroidery or tapestry of some description is the only suitable thing for their belongings, and they covet and otherwise unattainable bit of jewelry. The work is done secretly, since they have not the simplicity either of the real overture or of the grande dame, both of whom sew openly, the one for charity, the other for a living. 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